

Rising Living Costs

FOR SOME TIME THERE HAS BEEN widespread concern over the steady increase in the cost of living in Canada. It is true that prices have risen alarmingly, and that in spite of general increases in incomes, it has become very difficult for many citizens to meet the present costs of food and other necessities. It was expected that prices would rise after the war and Canadians have suffered considerably less in this respect than have the people of most other countries. Where no economic controls were enforced during the war or in the years following it, prices and wages rose to fantastic levels; but even in those countries where these factors were regulated, it has not been possible to avoid the trend to inflation, as controls were gradually removed.

Dollar Is Worth More In Canada Recently figures were issued comparing the cost of living in Canada to that of the United States, our nearest neighbor, and a country whose economy is in many ways closely related to our own. These figures were calculated as nearly as possible on the same items and they show that, on the basis of their value in 1939, the Canadian dollar is today worth more than the American dollar, and that Canadian consumers are paying less for most commodities than the Americans at this time. Based on values in the United States on May 15 of this year, it was shown that the American dollar is, in general, worth 60 cents, compared to its value in 1939, while the food dollar is worth only 47 cents and the clothing dollar 51 cents.

Greater Rise Is Indicated On June 1st of this year, the Canadian dollar was worth 65 cents in general, as compared to its value in 1939, while the food dollar was worth 51 cents and the clothing dollar 57 cents. It was also shown that on May 15th, the cost of living index in the United States was 172.9 while in Canada on June 1st was 153.1. Prices have risen to some extent in both countries since these figures were compiled, but economists agree that the rise has been more rapid in the United States than in Canada. While it does not help us to know that the American people are facing more difficulties than ourselves in the matter of living costs, it does bring to our attention the fact that the trend is general, and that while the situation here is far from encouraging, it could be much more serious.

NEW INDUSTRY

Make Cellulose Sponges In B.C.

VANCOUVER.—A new Canadian industry—manufacture of cellulose sponges—recently went into operation in Vancouver.

The sponges, previously manufactured only in the United States and Scandinavia, are being made from Manila white pulp supplied by local forest companies, under special patents.

Located on Granville Island in Vancouver, the new \$100,000 plant, employing 50 persons, is making commercial white sponges. Officials expect to supply them to the Canadian market and also to export them to the U.S.

President of the new industry is Frank Foy of Quebec, manager of the sawmills, lumber operator and vice-president of the B.C. Truck Loggers' Association. Vice-president is Camillo Carsten, who arrived recently from Denmark and who has been connected with cellulose sponge production in Scandinavia.

U.S. COTTON CROP TO EXCEED 1947 YIELD

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. Agriculture Department estimated this year's cotton crop at 15,169,000 bales. It estimated the average yield per acre at 313½ pounds.

The Department said indications point to a record crop this year, which is being harvested now, will be larger than any year since 1937.

This was the department's first estimate of this year's crop. It placed total cotton production for 1948 about 3,318,000 bales more than the 1947 crop.

TAKE IT EASY, LIVE LONG, CENTENARIAN ADVISES

PAWTUCKET, R.I.—Take it easy if you want to be a centenarian. That's the advice of Mrs. Philomena Lessard, who will be 100 next birthday.

"People today are shortening their lives because everything is hurry! hurry!" she says. "To live long, eat right and eat at the right time. Go to bed early and rise early."

Uranium, Rare Metal, Discovered In British Columbia

VANCOUVER.—Uranium, rare metal used in making atomic bombs, has been found in British Columbia's Gold Lake in the George River district, about 15 miles north of the gold mine town of Ebrake.

The find was reported in Vancouver by the young prospector who discovered it—Ernest Johnson, 35.

It was confirmed officially in Victoria by W. G. Parker, B.C. mining department minister of mines.

"It's uranium, all right," Dr. Walker told The Vancouver Daily Province. "It's the first authentic discovery in B.C. of which we have definite proof."

"Our tests of ore samples sent up by Johnson are not finished yet. We don't know how much uranium exists there, and we haven't yet identified the mineral in the samples. We do know, however, that the mineral is radioactive, and that it contains uranium."

U.S. POPULATION TAKES JUMP TO 145 MILLION

WASHINGTON.—Birth growth on the Pacific coast led the United States to an estimated population total of 145,414,000 in 1948, a rise of 8.9 per cent since the 1940 census. The Census Bureau said the combined populations of California, Oregon and Washington rose by 3,981,000 or 40.9 per cent to a total of 13,714,000.

Pineapples weighing 20 pounds are common in the New Hebrides.

Butcher's Credit — Have A T-Bone Steak; Eighteen Months To Pay

HOLDRIDGE, Neb. — A Holdridge meat market operator posted this sign: "Use your credit. Have a T-bone steak, one-third down, 18 months to pay." Herb Bierhaus said he put up the sign in his shop in an effort to get back business which had dropped off sharply because of resistance to high meat prices.

CAN PRAIRIE FARMERS GET ALONG WITHOUT HORSES?

By T. H. MELVILLE-NESS
Central Press Canadian

FOR quite a few years now we've been saying that the horse is finished in the west. Especially since the war ended, farms have been mechanized at a tremendous rate, and the trend continues. Thousands of farms that used to use horses for all field work have switched to power farming, and big teams that used to be filled with horses are either falling apart, or else they are being used to haul expensive power machinery.

But supporters of the horse say the most farmers cannot get along without a team once in a while, especially in winter. A team of horses on mixed farms at far less cost than any other method. They also point out that a horse will get to town when the roads are snowed in, at a time when a car or truck couldn't budge.

Last winter was a case in point. Any farmer who still had a few horses during the months of heavy snowfall early in 1948 had plenty of reason to be glad he had them.

And this year's Class "A" western fair in Brandon showed that there still is lively interest in the horse. There were five exhibitions at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina, and at each one there were good displays of heavy horses. There was also a fair interest in these districts on the part of farmers who had long since switched to power farming.

Classes for heavy horse teams were specially popular at the fairs. In all cases, ringsides were crowded when heavy four and six-horse outfits were scheduled to appear.

In spite of a lapse in interest on the part of horse breeders, a few ardent horse-lovers have stayed in



The greatest spectacle of all, the rodeo, was, if anything, better than ever before at Western exhibitions. While mechanization spreads through the farming and ranching community, there are still plenty of tough cowboys to ride the meanest horse that ever left the chute.

the business, and they managed to put on a good show. Judged by any standard, the heavy horse classes were good, and some outstanding individuals were shown.

If the public thought the ranching business had abandoned the horse in favor of the airplane or the jeep, they had an eye-opener at the two major rodeos of the year, the Calgary Stampede and the Rodeo

Exhibition. Rodeo events were, if anything, better than ever this year. There were more chuck wagon outfitts competing in the most exciting western event of all, chuck wagon racing. Bronc riding, with and without saddle, had more entries of a show.

than ever, indicating that there are still plenty of cowboys on the range capable of rounding up the dogies and a cowhand rather than behind the wheel of a jeep.

Some heavy horse breeders predict a ready demand for their product a few years hence, when farmers in general realize the usefulness of a team of horses on a medium-sized farm. The thousands of ranchers who attend the summer exhibitions hope they are right, for they want to keep the horse in the show picture. He is the basis of all the most spectacular exhibition events, and without him there wouldn't be much of a show.



While the work horse has become something of a rarity on many Saskatchewan farms, thousands of people flock to see the heavy horse classes at Western exhibitions. Experts predict that eventually farmers will decide that a team of general purpose horses on the farm is a great asset, and there will be a return to horses in a few years' time. Here is the Clydesdale team, owned by J. F. Dunham of Fairlight, Sask., winner of four championships on the Western Class A circuit.



A few breeders of heavy horses still manage to stage a show that is watched by thousands of people at fairs in the prairie provinces. Here is an unbeaten champion of the western circuit, Riverbend Monarch, a Percheron stallion owned by Jonathan Fox of Lloydminster, Sask. This great horse was reserve grand champion stallion of the breed at the Toronto Royal show last year.

THE TILLERS



Helicopters Used In Fight Against Pests

CALGARY.—Helicopters have been used to spray the area between Banff, Alberta and Lake Louise with DDT and Diesel oil, in an effort to kill lodgepole pine needles miner. Three plots of 20 acres each were treated, using different spray deliveries in each section.

The first helicopter in outbreak in the Banff Park area since 1942 and first injury to the trees was noted at that time. They are tiny moths about a quarter of an inch in length and very narrow, with silver-grey wings. Larvae, which hatch begin to mine the needles of pine trees during July and August. During the winter they remain dormant inside the needle, resuming feeding in the spring.

Although the pests will not kill the tree in one year, the present outbreak has reached a serious stage. In 1948 it was hoped that natural factors might stop some of the damages but this year, larva mortality dropped to about 20 per cent, and permanent injury is reported to trees in the Lake Louise area.

FUNNY And OTHERWISE

Hubby: "I guess you're pretty mad because I came home with this black eye last night."

Wifey: "Not at all. When you came home you didn't have that black eye."

Mr. Jones: I think there should only be one head to a family."

Mr. Smith: Brother, you said a mouthful! Just paid for hats for my four daughters."

An old woman married a man even older than herself. One day she met the rector, who inquired why she had married again, and if she had now given up her occupation of washing.

"Oh, sir," she said, pointing to her husband, "who was wheeling a barrow a few paces away. 'If I hadn't married 'e I'd 'ad to 'ave bought a donkey.'"

Jones: "That pawnbroker raised his hat to your wife. Does he know her?"

Brown: "I presume he feels that he does; he has seen her picture so often inside the case of my watch."

Bill Jones called in a plumber to fix an upstairs faucet and as he and his wife were coming downstairs they met the plumber coming up.

"Before I go downstairs I would like to acquaint you with the cause of the trouble."

The plumber politely removed his hat and murmured:

"Please to meet you ma'am."

Boss: "You want a raise? Why didn't you live within your means?"

Employee: "I do, sir, but you don't realize how I am crowded for space."

A baker was delivering bread in the avenue. A woman hurrying homewards from her shopping stopped him.

"Have you left me any bread?"

"Oh, yes, madam."

"Is it today?"

"Certainly, madam."

"Well, yesterday wasn't."

Political Agitator: "I'm pleased to see such a dense crowd here tonight."

Voice from the crowd: "Don't be too pleased. We ain't all dense."

A pessimist says that after the next war, there will be a slight pause for nation identification.

2791

Skin Eruptions

Here is a clean, stainless, penetrating antibiotic ointment that relieves quickly and effectively from itching and disconfort.

Now it does this instantaneously on application and rapidly begins to heal scabs and sores and wounds but boils and simple ulcers are also treated.

In skin afflictions, Pustulex Ointment is quick to stop. Pustules, eruptions, etc., etc., are up to scale off in a very few days. The ointment is non-oily, non-greasy, non-staining. It does not irritate eyes and feet and other inflammatory skin conditions.

You can obtain Moene's Emerald Oil in the leading drug stores.

Skin Satisfaction or Money Back.

—By Les Carroll

World News In Pictures



HAND CAUGHT IN MEAT GRINDER, GIRL OPERATED ON IN STEEL PLANT— Her right hand trapped in a meat grinder, Ann Fowler, 19, Toronto, was rushed across the city to a steel plant where workmen labored 69 minutes to free it. Dr. Smiley Lawson, Toronto coroner, is seen with the girl. Nurse are Catherine Murphy, (left), Helen Adamson,



Workmen used file in effort to free Miss Fowler whose hand was caught by the grinder while at work. Dr. Lawson, back to camera, gave the anesthetic. Miss Fowler was accompanied to steel plant from Toronto hospital by Dr. J. W. Dales who holds her arm. She received numerous fractures to her hand and the ends of three fingers were cut off. Doctors report that Miss Fowler is "good" condition.



Above is Ann Fowler who is improving steadily after her harrowing experience of having her hand caught in the meat grinder.



MONTY VISITS CADETS — Field Marshal Montgomery takes a thoughtful look at a few of the young cadets of the Oxfordshire Cadet Force, who with darkened faces complete with camouflage, are training at Parkhurst Camp, Tidworth, Eng. The youngsters take their training seriously and receive words of encouragement from the field marshal.—Heu-
tphoto from S.N.S.



BOY SMOOTHERED TO DEATH — Peter Jones, 17, (above), was smothered to death beneath tons of sand and gravel at a cement block company in Cobourg, Ont. He had climbed to the roof unnoticed by fellow-workers, and had fallen into a giant hopper. The boy was first discovered by Nelson Davidson, a mixer, who saw a pant leg coming through the hopper.



DISTINGUISHED SPECTATORS AT OLYMPIC GAMES — King George and Queen Elizabeth, who is wearing glasses, and the Duke of Edinburgh, (left), are keenly interested at the Olympic games as a track record falls. The photo was taken on the Queen's 48th birthday.



MR. HON. LOUIS ST. LAURENT AND FAMILY — Mr. St. Laurent, new Liberal Party Leader and one of the leading lawyers in Canada today, is seen in this group. From left are: Eileen, René, Therese (Mrs. G. Lafferty), Jean Paul, Françoise, (Mrs. Mathieu Samson), Mr. and Mrs. St. Laurent, Madeleine (Mrs. Hugh O'Donnell).



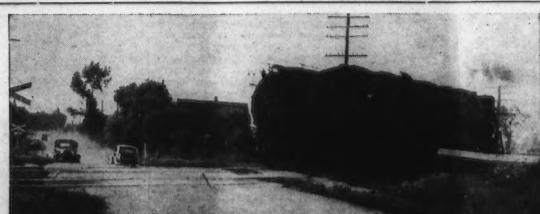
WINS IN BEAUTY CONTEST — Edith Spence, Tavistock, was the winner of the Miss Tavistock Centenary cup in the beauty contest held as the four-day centennial celebration came to a close. She is later to enter Miss Western Ontario contest next fall.



\$10,000 BLAZE RAZES HALIBURTON, ONT., TOURIST LODGE AT HEIGHT OF SEASON — Haliburton tourist lodge, Holiday Inn on Lake Kashagawigamog, was hit by \$10,000 fire at the height of its season and the main lodge was a total loss. Here it is shown as the flames devour the structure, along with \$1,000 in cash and a bundle of cheques. Chambermaids on their morning rounds saw the flames and gave alarm to the 90 guests. Guests still have sleeping accommodation in the cabins, untouched by the blaze.—S.N.S. Photo.



U.S. FIRE-POWER SHOWN IN OCCUPIED GERMANY — The amazing concentrated fire-power given U.S. infantrymen by such weapons as the highly-mobile recoilless 75 mm. rifle is shown to good effect in fire drills in occupied Germany.



THREE ESCAPE WITH THEIR LIVES IN CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE COLLISION — Three men escaped with their lives from a crash at this level crossing in Toronto recently. A C.N.R. locomotive was backing toward the crossing when it hit the car. One man, Hugh Bethune, black monster, up from nowhere, crashing into the rear of the car, was in the back seat of the car. Hugh Bethune suffered only arm and back bruises. The other two occupants were William Cherry and Eric Jordan, both of Toronto.

Damage High, Gain Terrific

Round-Up Of What 1948 Floods Will Do For Western Canada

WATER supplies in the so-called Drought Area of the Prairie Provinces were restored to record levels by melting snows in March and April of 1948. Hundreds of lakes and streams, which were remembered only by the very early settlers, came to life again. Districts which have been recognized for 20 years as being part of Canada's potential dustbowl are now dotted with marshes and lakes again.

The drought area, which covers 100,000 square miles, has in the last 10 years become known generally as the P.F.R.A. area, because the benefits of this act are extended to residents in it. The area contains about 125,000,000 acres of land, mostly prairie.

Long-term records of various water resources offices indicate that these lands will produce an average of about 12 acre-feet per year of run-off water from each section. In some years, in most cases, some years, in some regions it is greater, in the driest regions it is at least 12 acre-feet per section. In 1948 it is estimated that this run-off averaged at least 18 acre feet per section, which would amount to 3,600,000 acre-feet for the prairie areas. Expressed in tons, this water requires 12 figures.

Appearance Changed

The appearance of the prairies has changed completely for the season. Where dry lakes, white alkali flats, and parched channels have appeared for years, there are now immense bodies of blue water and running creeks.

Southeast of Regina a rich area of agricultural land which was a marsh at the turn of the century, was inundated some years later, and has been cropped for at least 20 years, had now been restored as a marsh.

In the Weyburn district creeks which have not discharged any great volume of water for at least 25 years were miniature torrents.

In southwestern Saskatchewan, Lake Limestone, usually dry in August of each year, is back at the level of 1905.

Between Regina and Saskatoon, Last Mountain Lake extends as a blue expanse of water for over 70 miles. Before the last century, only a short distance from Tuxford, the Qu'Appelle had a short distance from Tuxford. The most optimistic view of the development was that some 35,000 acre-feet of water might eventually be retained in the lake. Over 70,000 acre-feet were treated in 1948. Buffalo Pound Lake, instead of being a little more than a marsh, extends as one long expanse of blue water for 40 miles to the Qu'Appelle to Expositor Lake, another marsh a short distance from Tuxford. This water will be passed

down the Qu'Appelle to Long Lake during the season.

In East Central Alberta, Berry Creek and Sounding Creek have been converted into reservoirs and creeks of valuable water which may be impounded for irrigation development south and east of Hanna. In the Medicine Hat region, lakes, marshes, and reservoirs which have existed on a small supply of water for years, have been transformed. Clear Lake in the Nanton-Slavicy district is typical of all others south of Calgary; it is filled.

Extensive Damage

It was to be expected that run-off water of the quantities which occurred in 1948 would do considerable damage to both privately-owned and public reservoirs and works. Dams failed, spillways washed out, railroads were damaged, roads were breached.

In the aggregate the damages will amount to millions of dollars; but each individual damage is offset by a benefit of greater value. The dams which failed did so because the regions in which they were located were completely inundated. Water inundated the grain fields to depths of eight and 10 feet and more. The spillways which washed out marked reservoirs which were completely filled with water. Railway damages were from the fact that the tracks which had carried water in any great volume for years. The fields adjoining damaged roads were seldom in better condition for crops.

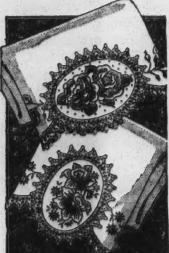
Many urban centres of Western Canada depend for domestic water supplies on underground reservoirs. Such reservoirs usually consist of little more than a large deposit of sand or gravel into which surface water seeps, is stored, and from which it is pumped for use.

These sand and gravel deposits upon which water is stored are completely filled with water. Railway damages were from the fact that the tracks which had carried water in any great volume for years. The fields adjoining damaged roads were seldom in better condition for crops.

It is quite true that farmers of Western Canada are perturbed about the damages and delays caused by flooding of their lands. However, they have a feeling of immense relief in knowing that the "Good Old Days" of water surplus can return, and have a feeling that the new era of water scarcity will be replaced entirely by a constant state of water abundance.

Smith, who much prefers the flooded lands to the black blizzards of the 1930's. To many of them the so-called floods have restored confidence—Farm and Ranch Review.

Double Pleasure



7220

Alice Brooks

Fresh as a garden and made all year! You'll have such fun making these linens, you'll love the flowers in dainty crochet frames!

Embroidery and crochet — so much fun! Pattern No. 7220, 100c, motif 2x1 in.; crochet directions.

Our improved pattern—visual with easy-to-see charts and photos, and complete directions—makes needlework easy.

To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Alice Brooks, 7220, 100c, motif 2x1 in.; crochet directions.

Our improved pattern—visual with

Helpful Hints

If your cheese gathers up a mould, try wrapping it in a cloth wrung out of vinegar.

You can make a dark room seem lighter by using light colors and blond furniture.

Wicker furniture can be cleaned by scrubbing with a not-too-hard brush and lukewarm soapy water. Rinse by turning the hose on it.

It is advisable to turn off radios during an electrical storm because the lime surges occurring during the storm might damage the set.

Fragile lace should be stitched to a piece of white cotton before it's washed to prevent ripping and to give it stability.

Right Way To Lift

A Canadian farmer noted for his strength and skill for lifting heavy weights, was asked how he managed to lift such heavy weights. "Well," he answered, "I am naturally strong, but a man might be as strong as an ox, and yet strain his back in lifting a comparatively light weight if he strains the wrong way. Don't lift with your back. Lift with your legs by bending your knees, and keep your back as straight as possible without straining to do so. That is, keep your back as vertical as possible to the ground when lifting."

"And don't show off. If you find you cannot heave a sack or anything else unaided onto your shoulders, get someone to give a hand. If the weight is too little to be heavy to carry alone, don't have false pride, get help. There is a limit in everyone to the amount of strain the muscles will stand, especially on your back. And the way to lift is to lift with the legs. They are the natural elevators."

2791

Canadian designers achieved afternoon portliness in the ensemble at left. The black beribboned wool skirt is made along pencil-slim lines, topped with an all-wool shepherd's check waist. Note how the geometric balance of the lines blends with the slit front and back of the skirt. Jet heading on a caplet of black American broadtail, highlights a navy wool ensemble at right. The fitted jacket with flaring back peplum is worn over a subtly understated dress with intriguing back fullness.

China's Black-Death

World Health Organization Joins Chinese In Grim Battle

SHANGHAI.—Chinese and World Health Organization doctors are fighting a grim battle with spreading plague—the "black death" that has killed more people than all the world's wars. The disease spread to Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces during the Japanese war, says Dr. Robert Pollitzer of the W.H.O. In 1947, he reported, Nanchang, Kiangsi, had 31 cases and 11 deaths.

"We are doing our best to prevent the disease spreading further," he said. It has been active in Fukien province for 30 years, but until the war was not known in Kiangsi or Chekiang.

Plague has swept the world for centuries. In the 14th century, it swept Europe and Asia, leaving perhaps 25,000,000 dead.

The disease is carried by fleas which normally live on rats but which can transmit the germs to man.

Vigorous preventive measures have kept it well under control in the western world. In the Orient it is

More Alfalfa Seed Grown In West

Production of alfalfa seed in Canada, based on government statistics for the past 20 years by the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, is making rapid strides. In 1929, production was placed at less than one million pounds. By 1939, production had increased to about five and one-half million pounds and last year to nearly 11 million pounds. Current prospects indicate that the 1948 crop may be even larger than in 1947, says H. R. Parnell, of the Plant Products Division.

Even more noticeable than the increased production has been the movement of producing areas westward from Ontario. In 1929, practically the total crop was grown in Ontario. Today, however, the possibility of producing alfalfa seed in Western Canada is being realized.

The searchers say that the knowledge spread among farmers in the West is rapidly increasing. Alfalfa is a profitable crop in certain areas of the West, particularly in the Great Plains, and the market for alfalfa seed is growing rapidly. The demand for alfalfa seed in Western Canada were being realized. As the knowledge spread that alfalfa seed of superior quality could be a profitable crop in certain areas of the West, production possibilities were considered, while that of Ontario has declined. In 1947 over 90 per cent of the total crop was grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Saskatchewan accounted for over five million pounds.

As the result of increased production in recent years Canada has had relatively large quantities of seed available for export. Canadian grown alfalfa seed has gained an excellent reputation in the United States and the United States has become a market for a good share of the surplus seed. Exports from the 1947 crop were the largest on record and amounted to nearly eight million pounds valued at about three million dollars.

much more common; as recently as 1910 it swept over Manchuria and killed thousands.

"Plague is like a tiger. Unless it is confined in a cage it may do tremendous harm," Dr. Pollitzer said. At present, he has spent more than 20 years fighting the disease in the Far East. The W.H.O. is a part of the United Nations. It works with the Chinese ministry of health.

There are three major lines of attack, Dr. Pollitzer explained:

1. Treatment of persons already infected. Sulfa drugs are important, and Dr. Pollitzer also is watching with interest the development of a new drug called polymyxin.

2. Eradication of the species of fleas which carry the germs.

3. Killing rats which carry the disease.

Dr. Pollitzer estimated China has 150,000,000 rats and 100,000 persons in focus areas are used in infected regions. To prevent accidents to humans, these cakes are distributed at night and carefully collected again early next morning.

Shanghai, China's largest city, has had a single case of plague because its fleas are different.

The plague normally is worst during the spring and summer months, when fleas are most active and thrive. Shanghai's peculiar fleas do not become active until fall; hence they lack an opportunity to pick up plague germs from springtime-contaminated, country fleas.

Sixteen Mental Clinics Operating Across Canada

OTTAWA.—One in 20 Canadians will spend at least part of their lives in a mental institution.

But despite the fact that in the last 15 years there has been a 60-per-cent increase in the population of mental hospitals health and welfare officials aren't unduly alarmed over the situation.

First of all, the number of patients is not so bad as it was some years ago," said Dr. George Stogill.

He added that Canada's 16 mental health clinics throughout the Dominion were doing much to assist persons in need of specialized treatment, but he had no statistics.

A shortage of trained personnel—and especially of social workers skilled in psychiatric treatment—is the main problem holding up post-war expansion of these clinics, particularly in western Canada.

Somewhat sponsored by a school board, juvenile court, parent-teacher organization, or other group, the clinic is staffed by a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a social worker.

Behavioral problems in children, and other studies is studied at the clinic. Dr. Stogill described as "a most healthy sign," the fact that teachers are beginning to show a great interest in what happens to children before they leave to do.

As well as providing treatment, workers at the clinics tell teachers and parents how to detect undesirable behavior trends.

"Dr. Stogill said he felt the time was approaching when mental health services should be integrated with other health services to the community.

"People are realizing more and more the part psychological services play in the community," he concluded. "They also realize that delinquency has natural causes, and they are going to look for people who know the answers."

Smile of the Week—*EASY*

Jackson and his wife were doing a little bit of hunting about the house. "How many have you caught?" she asked, after a while.

"Six," replied her husband, "three males and three females."

"How many?" his wife sniffed.

"How could you tell if they were males or females?"

"Easy, my dear," he retorted.

"There were on the sugar and three were on the mirror."

If the public continues to buy its current quantity of milk and ice cream, there will be less cheese and butter made in Canada this year.

Para-Aminosalicylic Acid

New Chemical Compound May Deal Knockout Blow To T.B.

NEW YORK.—A newly-developed chemical compound may prove to be the partner streptomycin needs to deal a knockout blow to tuberculosis, reports at the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association said. The new compound is known technically as para-aminosalicylic acid, or pas for short. It is being tested on human patients at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester.

Dr. H. McLeod Riggins, chairman of an NTA committee studying results with streptomycin and other drugs in the treatment of tuberculosis, said that quantities of the chemical compound were being made available for further research work.

Research experiments have shown that pas has a tendency to kill, or prevent the growth of, certain strains of tuberculosis germs that have been resistant to streptomycin.

The fact that certain germs soon build up a tolerance against streptomycin is one of the disadvantages of using the drug. Another disadvantage is the unfavorable reactions it sometimes causes.

Dr. Riggins, reporting on the use of drugs in the treatment of the disease, said that eight groups of investigators have been making an extensive study for more than a year, and that up to now 566 patients have been studied. By the end of 1948, he said, the number would be

between 800 and 900 patients.

He said that the studies so far showed that large dosages over prolonged periods still are the best for the more serious type of the disease, such as miliary (spreading rapidly) tuberculosis meningitis, and tuberculosis pneumonia.

For all other types, including pulmonary, the studies indicate that the period of treatment should be reduced, in some cases to as brief as 42 days.

The studies on the human patients, he said, have shown that in some types of the disease the same result can be obtained through reduced treatment.

At the same time, he said, the short treatment reduces the hazard of the patient developing resistant germs.

The studies show, he said, that "very few patients develop resistant strains during the first month of treatment."

The rate of emergence (of the strains resistant) is quite rapid during the second month of treatment and at the end of the 60 days, resistant strains may be present in from 35 to 45 per cent. of the patients, he said.

During the third month, he said, 50 to 60 per cent. may have resistant strains, and at the end of the fourth month, 75 to 80 per cent.

It is here that the new compound, pas, may prove its mettle in the battle against tuberculosis. Once a person has found to be resistant to one drug, then medical science will have tuberculosis further on the run.

Watch Those Eyes

Eye conditions may be caused by a general physical condition such as diabetes, high blood pressure or kidney trouble. For this reason it is necessary to seek medical expert advice for such troubles as their control is important in maintaining healthy eyes and in the conservation of sight.

A regular eye examination once a year is recommended by health authorities, especially so if the individual is doing a considerable amount of close work.

STAMP CORNER :

By JAMES MONTAGNE



—Courtesy Postage Stamp Department, T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Toronto. Great Britain has issued a set of four stamps for the Olympic Games held at London (above). Australia has issued a stamp to wheat scientist William Farrer, 1845-1906 (top centre), and Romania has issued new postage stamps.

With a continuing interest in the navigation routes on the Danube, postmen early this month, it is of interest to note that the countries through which the Danube flows have at various times featured the river on their stamps. The Danube is the main artery of water transportation in southeastern Europe, and on the river are located the cities of Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade. The river runs through Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania.

Probably best known to stamp collectors is the river view on the Hungarian stamp showing the Parliament buildings at Budapest. Various issues with this view appeared from 1916 to 1946. Hungary also has on the Danube a number of other stamps, notably on a 1941 commemorative to the chain bridge across the river at Budapest, and on a few 1947 airmail stamps with views of castles on the river.

Australia in 1937 issued a set to 160 years of steamship service on the Danube and on a 1935 airmail showed a plane over the river. Czechoslovakia shows the river at Bratislava on a 1936 stamp. Yugoslavia has a 1932 airmail issue, notably on a 1941 commemorative to the chain bridge across the river at Belgrade on a 1940 airmail value. Rumanian stamps of 1906 and 1913 show the river crossing the Danube and Constantza at the mouth of the river on the Black Sea, is shown on stamps of 1913 and 1928. A rustic view of the Danube passing through the countryside is shown on a 1930 Rumanian semi-postal stamp.

What we on stamps ... What the

Olympic games recently held in England, it is of interest to note that the small West Indian republic of Haiti honored the founder of the modern Olympic games on 1940 airmail stamps. Basile Fleury de Constantine, a Frenchman, in 1882 headed a committee to revive the ancient Olympic games, and the first revived games were held at Athens in 1896.

New issues ... United States issues came with the 100th anniversary of Fort Bliss, Texas, on Nov. 5. Other new U.S. stamps to be issued during last three months of this year are for Volunteer Firemen on Oct. 4, for the Indian centennial on Oct. 10, for the Roosevelt Rough

riders on Oct. 27, for the late come-arriver Rogers on Nov. 10, for Moira, Mich., and poppy day on Nov. 9, for the Girl Scout founders Juliette Low on Nov. 15, for the anniversary of the Lincoln-Gettysburg Address on Nov. 19, for the American Turners Society on Nov. 20, and for the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Charles Marion Russell on Dec. 9. Australia is issuing a stamp to botanist Sir F. Van Muller on Sept. 13, to post Henry Lawson early next year, to the Boy Scout International Jamboree in state of Victoria on Nov. 20, for the new 10-cent stamp of the Royal Family ... Luxembourg will issue a new pictorial set showing views of the tiny principality ... Bahamian stamps to mark 300th anniversary of founding of colony, will show coral reefs and islands ... Pan-American is issuing a set for Central American football championship games ... In Germany stamps of the four occupying powers have been overprinted for use in the Berlin zone ... Egypt has overprinted several stamps for use in occupied Palestine occupied by Egyptian forces ... Nicaragua is to issue a set to a new sports stadium ... Netherlands is to issue new stamps featuring Queen Juliana when she takes over the throne in September.

Ed. Note: If you have any old Canadian Newfoundland or British North American stamps for sale or exchange write to Advertising director, The New York World-Telegram, St. W., Toronto 1, Ont., who is an amateur collector.

Pasteurized Milk Is Safe.



ELOPING FARM BOY AND GIRL DISILLUSIONED IN SEARCH FOR HAPPINESS — Elopement and a bullet end the search for happiness of a young couple in Ontario. The boy, 21, buried his head in his hands, and with the girl, 19, William Douglas Cowan, 37, Mavern, Ont., storekeeper, who died in fight in his store when the two made an ill-fated attempt to rob him.

Putting Right Smells Into Products

Bakers had been annoyed by the fact that housewives demanded airtight wrappings — but favored the bread that smelled best. A well-wrapped loaf or bread has only the vague odor of paraffin. So one baker in New York City turned to their chief chemist. He found the answer among the thousands of bottles of perfume in the laboratory. A drop of perfume, a touch of the right fragrance produced a formula that was unmistakably the odor of fresh bread. The company mixed the chemical, a printer mixed the company's name, and the baker had wrapped the loaf in the airtight foil head. Every day the mail brings the same such order: a plastic bag to smell like beef (for dogs), sponge rubber to smell like cheese (for mousetraps), perfume odor to mosquito repellent, and the like. A real thing, a food-smelling bag for newspaper advertisements of a florists' convention.

The chemist's sensitivity to odors is incredible. Fellow workers still watch him awe-struck as he sniffs a perfume for analysis and dots down to 30 ingredients.

Not satisfied with adding the field of merchandising to the standards of perfume, this man still seeks to improve it to come. Some day he hopes to prove that perfume should be used in hospitals. Tests have already demonstrated, he argues, that magnolia stimulates the appetite, while Cape jasmine soothes the nerves.

Buyer resistance forced bread

to eliminate the house fly by Zadie Dunkirk says it's too early to go

beach.

The city of Toledo is attempting

to eliminate the house fly by Zadie

Dunkirk says it's too early to go

beach.

The Engineers Association of Pisa,

Italy, says the Leaning Tower will

fall in another 400 years. Stand

back!

Buyer resistance forced bread

to give up on the wasp waist.

They got stung on that one.

Padded hips are out, too, same

reason. American women try to adjust their shapes, not add to them.

PUTTING IT OUT WITH GASOLINE



Talbot, in the New York World-Telegram.

50 YEARS IN OPERATION

Gold Mine Has Ceased Operations

JOHANNESBURG. — Goldenhuis mine, the oldest in the Witwatersrand, has worked since exhaustion of the gold-bearing reef on the property has led to the gradual curtailment of mining during recent years and a start has now been made to demolish the old buildings and diminish plants and equipment.

Since it started operations in 1885, the mine had mined more than 30,000,000 tons of ore from which more than 7,400,000 ounces of gold have been recovered. In the 50 years that mining operations have been carried on at Goldenhuis, working revenue has been £37,481,732 (£149,846,928) and an expenditure of £31,143,104, giving a working profit of £6,320,628.

Shafts Sink In 1889

Its first two shafts were sunk in October, 1889, and No. 1 shaft was one of the first to yield gold in the goldfields. Goldenhuis has the reputation of having had no major disaster entailing severe loss of life.

All of the original main shafts on the mine have been closed down, the last in August, 1946. Mining is now being carried out only in a small incline into an outcrop which produces about 40 tons of ore daily.

All property, even wooden sections from the plant, is being treated for gold recovery. The mattock is burned and the last processed. At this stage, many thousands pounds worth of gold is being recovered. Old methods of extraction on the Witwatersrand allowed only a 60 per cent. recovery of gold from the ore mined, so old residues on the property are also being re-processed.

BRIDE TO KEEP BALL AND CHAIN

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — When Larry Flueger, 23, arrived here with a 25-pound ball and chain shackled to his ankle, he wasn't worried about the police.

All he wanted to do was get rid of the thing he had dragged from Tulsa, Okla.

The ball was clamped on his ankle to prevent his breaking out of Engineering. It was his send-off as he started home to marry Lucille Hemmington, 19, at Edmore, Mich.

The bride-to-be arrived at the station to meet Flueger carrying a small bouquet.

Later the bride received a letter from pranksters containing the key to the lock.

Relieved that it was all over, she joined the spirit of the thing and said:

"I'm going to keep the key in case I ever have to put the ball and chain on him again."

ON THE SIDE

—By E. V. Durling

She loves with a love that cannot tire:

And if, ah, woe! She loves alone,

Through passionate duty love flames higher

As grass grows taller round a stone.

—Coventry Patmore.

(Above seems to be a description of quite a noble character. However, it might better in cases where love is not reciprocated for a woman to be good for somebody who will not return to her affectionate regard. She only lives once, so why have her sitting on her hands meaning a torch song?)

HORSES & WOMEN

Among the recent remarkable achievements of beautifiers of the feminine face and form is an operation which results in a thin-lipped woman being given bee-stung lips. Still another amazing feat of the beauty experts is changing the color of a woman's eyes. It is said to be now possible for thin-lipped dish-faced blonde to have blue eyes to become a blonde red-head beauty with brown eyes. Given a good year by the beautifiers these days it is not only possible for a woman of 40 to look 15 years younger, but she can be much better looking than she was when 25.

HORSES

Thoroughbreds of seven years of age are now often referred to as "poor, old tired horses." Seven years isn't old for a horse. Golden Miller won the grueling Liverpool Grand National steeplechase when 14. Gold Cup winner, King George, has been reported to be 25 years old. The point is that many running horses are started in racing when too young and from then on raced too much. They become old before their time. It is like the kids who were put to work in factories in the "child-labor" days. By the time these poor creatures were teen-agers they looked and felt like old men.

IMPORTANT YEAR

The most important year in the life of a child is the sixth. How the parents of a mother of that age handle him will have a tremendous effect on the adult life. Such a claim is made by training experts.

I was six years old when we were living on East 117th St., near Pleasant Ave., Manhattan. I was going to school on East 130th St. That was a year before we moved over the bridge to Brooklyn. I don't recall exactly how my parents handled me, but I do recall that I was a good boy and often gazing admiringly at them and thinking how wonderful they were.

ASIDES

What is the life span of the average hen? That's something I don't know, though I did once work on a farm for three weeks. Anyway, an average hen may live a month or two, a hen which sets as many eggs as she does may live 17. It seems to me if there were more, but there are only 42 of those man and wife conversing-at-the-breakfast programs on the airwaves at that time.

BRIEFLY

The British luxury liner Queen Elizabeth is reported to make a net profit of £4,000,000 a month on the tourist service. Gentlemen may still prefer natural blonde, but they are fighting shy of synthetic blonde. So females having their hair dyed are going for other colors than blonde, with chestnut the most popular. Or so I am informed by one who should know.

KICKERS

I were the owner of a professional football team. I would send a talent scout to Australia to sign up a few punters and drop-kickers. The Australian and New Zealand teams are the best in the world. An Australian could quickly master American football. By the way, wasn't Pat O'Dea, the University of Wisconsin drop-kicking wonder, originally from Australia?

Country People Suffer

(From the Dorothy Dix Column)
"Aunt Sue" - "The person is again at hand when we who live out living by tilling the soil, are descended upon by our country cousins who visit us once a year at harvest time."

The rest of the year when there is ground to be prepared, planting to be done, weeds to be killed, heat and dust to be endured, no cousin ever visits.

But as the fruit and vegetables ripen our relatives appear upon the scene with all sorts of cartons, boxes and packages that they have brought along in their cars.

Also, they are full of affection for us and praise for our beautiful vegetables.

And with these charming chiselers have settled down that we are ready to depart, they say that we must come and see them sometime, but, of course, we realize that they are here for a reason and that we would have to go out because it exhausts Cousin So-and-So to cook.

Is there any way that we can protect ourselves against the hollups before another summer rolls

around.

A REMARKER

"ANSWER: I am a country-bred myself and so far as my memory serves me we never sang that lovely lyric, 'In the Good Old Summertime.' That was the season when our city friends and relatives descended upon us like the wolf on the fold."

Not only were the fruit and the vegetables ripe from the garden, but Sally and Aunt Sue arrived unexpectedly with bag and baggage because the doctor had prescribed convalescence there. And, worse still, they brought along along with the relays of lively youngsters who left no place a shambles.

Last year the rally held in Carstairs proved to be very successful and it is hoped that this year's rally in Olds will provide even more interest to the many service men and women in the zone.

The rally is open to all members of the Legion, the Ladies Auxiliary to the Legion and all eligible men and women and their wives and their friends. The committee in charge of the convention is headed by Mrs. G. E. Givens and they extend a cordial invitation to the friends of the legion to attend the meeting as well as those already invited.

Carl Heimbecker, provincial president of the Legion and his 1st vice-president, George Gleave will be the principal speakers and the message that they will bring to the convention is directed especially to every ex-service man and woman.

A lunch will be served following the meeting.

Legion Rally Here September 20

A rally of the Legion Branches of Zone 2 of the Provincial Legion Command will be held in the Arena Auditorium in Olds on Monday, September 20th at 8 p.m. Included in the zone are the legion branches of Sundre, Olds, Bowden, Crossfield, Cardston, Cremona and Didsbury.

This is an opportunity for an ex-service men and women to receive information on matters that are of direct concern to them.

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Ergot in Grain Here Can Become Dangerous Says Hugh McPhail

Hugh McPhail, District Agricultural Agent in the Canteen office on Saturday and was telling you editors that Ergot was becoming a serious problem in the districts. He said us to look in one field of wheat that he had noticed ergot in the grain amounted to about 10 per cent. This disease, Mr. McPhail tells us is usually associated with the growing of rye but it is just as common among other grains as it is in the rye crops.

The following article is published on Ergot in order to acquaint the farmers of the district as to the source of the disease and how to control it and is supplied by the Canteen through the offices of Mr. McPhail.

ERGOT IN SEED AND FEED

Ergot is one of the most common and important diseases of rye. It is also found in barley and wheat, rarely in oats. Grains such as slender wheat, quack grass, bromes and timothy are also susceptible. If ergot is caused by a fungus, claviceps purpurea, it is known as ergot. Large purplish black bodies called sclerotia which develop in the place of the kernels. The loss in yield from ergot is not only from the replacement of the normal kernels by the ergot bodies but also from the fact that many flowers which do not develop the black ergot bodies are destroyed by the ergot and these also fail to form kernels. Prices paid for the grain contain-

ERGOT A POISON

It is important that livestock feeding on ergot and persons working in ergot and have some idea of how much should be tolerated in feeds. Ergot has caused abortion in cattle and other livestock as well as the disease known as ergotism. As little as 16 per cent ergot in rye has been known to cause the disease. Ergotism may be very serious and is manifested in the early stages by irritation and pain in the extremities of the body and later by a dry gangrene or mummification of tail, ears and perhaps feet. Cattle and horses are particularly susceptible to the injurious effects of ergot.

Feeders should aim to avoid ergot entirely especially with pregnant females. Certainly any grain containing 10 per cent or more of ergot material should be considered dangerous. If such food must be fed the amount of ergot can be reduced by the use of the following method:

After the diseased grain with ergot is taken off the field or remain in the heads and are threshed with the grain. If a field is sown with diseased grain or it has been sprinkled with ergot from previous year's crop, the field is virtually seeded down with ergot organisms. Under such circumstances a new crop is almost certain to develop ergot.

Very important source of infection is from grass around the outside of a field. Infestation takes place when the grain is in the flowering stage. This comes from spores discharged by tiny mushroom-like

SOURCE OF ERGOT INFECTION

The black ergot bodies provide the means by which the fungus lives through the winter and so is carried from the crop to the next. They either fall on the ground before the grain is taken off the field or remain in the heads and are threshed with the grain. If a field is sown with diseased grain or it has been sprinkled with ergot from previous year's crop, the field is virtually seeded down with ergot organisms. Under such circumstances a new crop is almost certain to develop ergot.

Feed should be stored thoroughly and cleaned before being fed. Follow this by rinsing thoroughly with cold water so as to wash the salt out the rye and then spread to dry.

Feed plowing following a disease crop is known to burn the sclerotia which have been left in the ground will prevent most of the germination the next season. Another practice that should be followed is that more grain should be sown, especially the wheat and rye grasses surrounding the grain field, just before they blossom as ergot spreads from certain of these grasses to rye and other crops.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR LOCKER FILLED READY FOR HARVEST

MILK CUSTOMERS ARE WARNED THAT UNLESS THEY RETURN THEIR BOTTLES WE SHALL BE COMPELLED TO DISCONTINUE THIS SERVICE

Crossfield Cold Storage Lockers

W. J. ROWAT, manager



By D. M. McLean
Associate Director,
Elevators Farm Service,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Fall Sown Crops

The recent expansion of the acreage sown in Western Canada to winter wheat and fall rye demonstrates a renewed interest by prairie farmers in these fall-sown cereals.

Advantages. Fall-sown cereals give a better distribution of labor between "seedtime and harvest." They can usually be sown when normal harvest operations are either temporarily suspended or completed, and are ready to harvest before spring-sown crops. The heavy top growth of these crops offers distinct advantages for soil erosion and weed control. They are often successfully grown in these crops in rotation, to achieve a reduction in the wild oat infestation in fields infested with this weed. Intensive summer tillage before the fall rye crop is sown and after it is harvested may also be an advantage in the control of Canada Thistle and Perennial Sow Thistle.

Cultural Practices. To grow these crops successfully more attention must be paid to pre-harvest cultural practices than is needed for the fall-sown grain. For best results, fall-sown crops should be sown not more than 1½ inches deep into firm, moist stable land or summer fall land during the latter part of August or the early part of September. Seeding may have to be delayed if moisture reserves are low, or if adult grasshoppers are abundant in the fall. Snow cover plays an important part in the winter survival of fall-sown cereals.

Varieties. Kharov and Yogo are the varieties of winter wheat generally recommended for the prairies. They both possess considerable winter hardness, along with high yielding ability. For the very same reasons Dakotah is the most acceptable variety of fall rye.

Troublesome Weeds. Winter annual weeds such as shepherd's purse, and umbelliferous mustard are often troublesome in these crops. Based on the experience of the past two years spraying or treating with 2,4-D in the spring will control most of these weeds.

With the development of new improved varieties and more efficient cultural practices, fall-sown cereals may very well occupy a more prominent place in the cropping system of prairie farmers.

Again This Year!

An actual survey made on cars at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto on Labour Day showed the following results:

39% OF ALL TIRES	GOODYEAR
10% 2nd Tire	14% 3rd Tire
10% 3rd Tire	10% 4th Tire
8% 4th Tire	8% All Tires
7% 5th Tire	7% Others
6% 6th Tire	12% 7th Tire
5% 7th Tire	4% 8th Tire
4% 8th Tire	3% 9th Tire
3% 9th Tire	2% 10th Tire
2% 10th Tire	1% 11th Tire
1% 11th Tire	1% 12th Tire

Let this overwhelming preference for Goodyear's extra mileage, extra safety and extra economy be your buying guide. See your Goodyear dealer...soon.

GOOD/YEAR

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND